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VOL. XXIX. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1844. NO. 18.

POETRY.

To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.

I see thee still;
Remembrance faithful to her trust,
Calls thee in beauty from the dust;
Thou comest in the morning light,
Thou'rt with me through the gloomy night;
In dreams I meet thee as of old;
Then thy soft arms my neck enfold.
And thy sweet voice is in my ear:
In every scene to memory dear
I see thee still.

I see thee still
In every hallowed token round,
This little ring thy finger bound,
This lock of hair thy forehead shaded.
This silken chain by thee was braided,
These flowers all withered now like thee.
Sweet dearest, thou didst cull for me,
This book was thine, here did'st thou read,
This picture, ah! Yes here indeed,
I see thee still.

I see thee still,
Here was thy summer noon's retreat,
Here was thy favorite fire-side seat;
This was thy chamber—here each day
I sat and watched thy sad decay;
Here on this bed thou last didst lie,
Here on this pillow thou didst die;
Dark hour! once more its woes unfold;
As then I saw thee pale and cold
I see thee still.

I see thee still,
Thou art not in the grave confined—
Death cannot claim the immortal mind;
Let earth close o'er its sacred trust,
But goodness dies not in the dust;
Thee, oh! my dearest, 'tis not thee
Beneath the coffin's lid I see;
Thou to a fairer land art gone;
There let me hope, my journey done,
To see thee still.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Interesting Varieties of the Bible.—When the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson was asked why so many literary men were infidels, his reply was "Because they were ignorant of the Bible." If the question be asked why the lovers of general reading so often fail to acquaint themselves with the sacred volume, one reason that may be assigned is, that they are not aware of its interesting variety. This feature of the Bible is well illustrated by Mrs. Ellis, in the following eloquent extract from her recent work, entitled the "Poetry of Life."

"With our established ideas of beauty, grace, pathos and sublimity, either concentrated in the minutest point, or extended to the widest range, we can derive from the Scriptures a fund of gratification not to be found in any other memorial of past or present time. From the worm that grovels in the dust beneath our feet, to the track of the leivathan in the foaming deep—from the moth that corrupts the secret treasure, to the eagle that soars above his eyry in the clouds—from the wild ass in the desert, to the lamb within the shepherd's fold—from the consuming locust, to the cattle upon a thousand hills—from the rose of Sharon to the tall cedar of Lebanon—from the chrystal stream gushing forth out of the flinty rock, to the wide waters of the deluge—from the lonely path of the wanderer, to the gathering of a mighty multitude—from the tear that falls in secret to the din of battle and the shout of a triumphant host—from the solitary in the wilderness, to the satrap on the throne—from the mourner clad in sackcloth, to the prince in purple robes—from the gnawings of the worm that dieth not, to the seraphic visions of the blest—from the still voice, to the thunders of Omnipotence—from the depths of hell, to the regions of eternal glory, there is no degree of beauty or deformity, no tendency to good or evil, no shade of darkness or gleam of light, which does not come within the cognizance of the Holy Scriptures: and therefore there is no expression or conception of the mind that may not find a corresponding picture; no thirst for excellence that may not meet with its full supply; and no condition of humanity necessarily excluded from the unlimited scope of adaption and of sympathy comprehended in the language and the spirit of the Bible."

Summer and Winter.—Man should learn to accommodate himself to the winter as well as the summer of life: for the summer passes away—the trees lose their verdure—the earth is deprived of its greenness—the sky of its brightness. The streamlet bubbles no more, but rushes with impetuous flood to the ocean. The melody of the grave is hushed—the busy hum of insect life is stilled. Nature approaches the grave of winter.—Ah! if we could awaken to the moral of which these signs admonish us—if we could but read the lesson which kind providence has written on the face of nature, for our benefit and improvement—if we would study the alphabet of fate, and remember that each leaf which falls, each flower that dies, is but an emblem of man's kindred doom, how much of the selfishness, the discontent, the coldness, the viciousness of life, would be swept away, and earth would be but a proof sheet of Heaven's fairer volume, with errors and imperfections, it is true, but still susceptible and easy of correction and amendment, ere its pages were unfolded before the high-chancery of Heaven!

All the Fat in the Fire.—During the recent gale on Lake Ontario the wood of the steamer Oneida gave out, whereupon the Captain used about twenty tubs of butter for fuel.

A WHOLE FAMILY LOST.

Of all the miserable groups that will sink to perdition, I have often thought that of the family group will be the most wretched. An entire family in hell, parents and children, brothers and sisters, what a spectacle to contemplate! A family lost beyond the possibility of redemption! A family spending eternal ages in weeping and wailing and woe—

"Reaping the bitter harvest which their sins have sown."

Impenitent parents, have you seriously thought of the probability of such an issue? Have you reflected that, persisting in your present course, you must perish, and that your children influenced by your example, will probably perish with you! O, if there is any prayer that parents should offer with agony of desire, it is this: Gather not our souls with sinners. The misery of Dives was augmented by the apprehension that his five brethren would come to that place of torment. It was not benevolence that led him to desire Abraham to send a messenger from the eternal world to warn them of their danger. It was the dread of meeting them in hell. He had probably done much to corrupt, and strengthen them in rebellion against God, and he knew they would curse him for the agonies they would suffer.—*Rev. A. Rood, in the National Preacher.*

Declivity of Rivers.—A very slight declivity will suffice to give the running motion to water. Three inches per mile, in a smooth, straight channel, gives a velocity of about three miles an hour.—The Ganges, which gathers the waters of the Himalaya mountains, the loftiest in the world, is, at eighteen hundred miles from its mouth, only eight hundred feet above the level of the sea; that is, about twice as high as St. Paul's Church in London, and to fall these eight hundred feet in its long course the water requires more than a month. The great river Magdalena, in South America, running for a thousand miles between two ridges of the Andes, falls only five hundred feet in all that distance. Above the commencement of the thousand miles it is seen descending in rapids and cataracts from the mountains. The gigantic Rio de la Plata has so gentle a descent to the ocean, that in Paraguay, fifteen hundred miles from its mouth, ships are seen which have sailed against the current all the way, by the force of the wind alone; that is to say, which, on the beautiful inclined plane of the stream, have been gradually lifted by the soft wind, and even against the current, to an elevation greater than that of our loftiest spire.—*Pottsville Gazette.*

Curious Calculation.—Some singular genius has perpetrated the following calculations, which are amusing:

I have been married 32 years, during which time I have received from the hands of my wife three cups of coffee each day, two in the morning, and one at night, making about 35,040 cups of half a pint each, or nearly 70 barrels of 30 gallons each, weighing 17,520 pounds, or nearly 9 tons weight. Yet from that period I have scarcely varied myself in weight from 160 pounds. It will therefore be seen that I have drank in coffee alone 218 times my own weight. I am not much of a meat eater, yet I presume I have consumed about eight ounces a day, which makes 5,806 pounds, or about ten oxen. Of flour I have consumed, in the 32 years, about 50 barrels.

For 20 years of this, up to 1831, I have drank two wine glasses of brandy each day, making 900 quarts. The port wine, Madeira, whiskey punch, &c. I am not able to count, but they are not large. In champagne I have been extremely moderate, as I find from my bills that I have paid for 53 baskets in the last 13 years, which is about one bottle a week, & this is not all consumed by me. When we take into the account all the vegetables in addition, such as potatoes, peas, asparagus, strawberries, cherries, apples, pears, peaches, raisins, &c. the amount consumed by an individual is most enormous. Now, my body has been renewed more than four times in 32 years; and taking it for granted that the water, of which I have drank much, acts merely as a diluent, yet, all taken together, I conclude that I have consumed in 32 years about the weight of 1,100 men of 160 pounds each."—*Paris paper.*

Value of Newspapers.—A thousand times, says the Macclesfield Courier, have we heard this question and answer: Two gentlemen meet—"What's the news?" says one. "Nothing but what you see in the newspapers." They pass on about their business. Has it ever been noticed that among the thousand benefits of a newspaper, not the least is, that it does away at once with little tattle, gossip, street yarn, foolish exaggeration, scandal, and news mongering, which once took up so much of the time of those who are always hearing or telling some new thing. One real evil of social life is thus ended. The man rises in the morning, looks over the paper and is satisfied that he knows all worth knowing of the passing history of the world. He has nothing to tell and nothing to hear farther. He does not spend his time in giving information which his neighbor knows as well as himself. He is not annoyed in the midst of his business or pleasures by the recital of affairs in which he takes no interest. The same with women. Curiosity is gratified without the loss of time. The scandal of the day has not employed a hundred busy, meddling tongues in its circulation and exaggeration. Conversation takes a higher tone. Principles of morals and taste are discussed; the new poem, the last book, the magazine, or the review, become the subject of conversation.—Even in the minor matters of life, society owes a large debt to the newspapers.

Taken in.—The other evening, a dashing young blade, with a splendid blue cloak folded elegantly around him, presented himself at the door of Mr. M., a wealthy inhabitant of Washington city. The bell ringing violently, Mr. M. went to the door himself, whereon the fellow in blue bowed with a patronizing air, and smiling so as to shew his large teeth, said, "Well, uncle, how do you do?" The old gentleman was confounded. But the fellow continued, "why, don't you know me? I'm your nephew from Philadelphia." Now Mr. M. has a nephew in that city, whom he has not seen for many years; so he felt in duty bound to recognize the visitor as such, and welcome him to the hospitalities of his mansion. In the course of the evening, said nephew told a doleful story about having been robbed in the cars, and begged the loan of $100. The good uncle gave him all the cash in his pocket, after which the nephew was missing. It turns out that the fellow is no nephew at all, but is a barefaced impostor.—Hence those who have nephews in distant cities would do well to be satisfied as to their identity previous to loaning money.

A Good Joke.—A rather green sort of "well-dressed" individual walked into the Broadway House, (N. Y.) the other morning, and, stretching himself up to his full height, exclaimed in a loud voice. "Where are all the Whigs? Show me a Whig, gentlemen," said he, "and I will show you a thief!" A large company of quiet gentlemen was present, and in an instant one of them stood before the noisy inquirer in a warlike attitude, and said,

"I am a Whig, Sir!"
"Are you, indeed?"
"Yes Sir, I *am!*"
"Well just step down to the Tombs with me, and I will show you a thief!"

A Fighting Justice Resigned.—The State of North Carolina has lost a pugnacious and also very candid Justice of the peace. His resignation was communicated to the Legislature on the 7th ultimo, and read *verbatim* as follows:

HALIFAX, 7th Oct., 1844.

To His Ex. John M. Morehead:

DEAR SIR:—About seven years since some of my friends then in the Legislature—from motives probably known to them—(but I am sure not from a belief in my qualifications for the office) thought proper to nominate me to the office of Justice of the Peace. With little or no reflection upon the subject, the appointment was accepted, and to use a common term, I was "duly qualified" without the first qualification, except the physical inability to separate men who were disposed to fight.

During the time I have been in office, I have had seven fights, a great number of quarrels—have been indicted twice. And I conceive the greatest act of justice which I can do the public and myself, is to resign my said office of Justice of the peace. Which resignation is herewith tendered through you to the ensuing Legislature of our State.

I am, very respectfully yours,
R. M. SHEARIN.

A White Indian.—Henry Johnson, died at Cataraugus Indian Village, on the 15th ult., aged 75. A correspondent of the Fredonian Censor, states that he was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., and when five or six years old, was taken prisoner by the Delaware Indians, and carried to Niagara and Canada, where he lived among the Indians for several years. In 1800, he married a Delaware squaw and became thoroughly Indian in all his tastes and habits. He was always opposed to the Indians removal to the west, and gave no little trouble to the companies of whites who sought to form treaties with them. The writer of the sketch of his life in the Censor says—

"About 20 years ago, a man by the name of Johnson, of Pennsylvania, and who had heard something of his history, came to see him, and from all the circumstances, he believed him to be his brother. So confident was he of this, that he offered to share with him the patrimony of his father, and provide for him if he would return with him to Pennsylvania, but he could not prevail on him to leave the Indians. The strong circumstance that they were brothers, is that they both recollected well that they were in their father's barn getting eggs, when the Indians came upon them; the eldest brother effected his escape."

The Philadelphia North American says that the Insurance offices of that city have agreed to insert the war clause in their policies. They are determined to be on the safe side.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

A SCENE.

The Whigs and Democrats of the town and parish of Natchitoches, agreed among themselves, previous to the Presidential election, to procure the necessary ammunition to fire two hundred and fifty rounds in honor of the successful candidate. The flag staffs of the two parties were within a few yards of one another, & from their summits the banners of their respective chiefs streamed in graceful dalliance with the winds of heaven. It was stipulated that upon the result of the canvass being ascertained, a national salute of thirteen guns should be fired, when the banner of the defeated party should be lowered to the ground,—that done, the firing of the remainder of the two hundred and fifty guns should be resumed.

When the intelligence of Mr. Polk's election reached Natchitoches, both parties assembled under their respective flag staffs. The firing was begun, and at the thirteenth discharge the Whigs lowered the ensign of Clay and Frelinghuysen, amid as profound a silence as ever reigned over the citadel of the dead. The firing was then continued, without further demonstration on the part of the Democrats of an exulting character.

Amongst the Whigs there was one deaf and dumb from birth. When the Clay banner was removed from the ground, after the discharge of the thirteen guns, to a building hard by, he went away and was not seen again until the firing was ended. He was then discovered with his face buried in the folds of the fallen flag, and in a posture betokening the sincerest anguish. He had been a compositor in one of the printing offices of the village, and had embraced the Whig cause with the ardor peculiar to the fervid sensibilities of that bereft class of persons. When the emblem of his faith was no longer to be seen floating in the mid-air, there was no need of one like him at the meeting. The booming cannon pealed its thunders in vain—such things could neither assuage nor aggravate his grief. Nor could the condolence of friends reach his bruised spirit. The consolation of interchanging words of comfort with his brethren, was denied him by nature. He could only follow the symbol of his creed, speechless like himself, and fallen as were the hopes that erewhile warmed his bosom with the glow of joyous expectation. When he raised his head from the flag, tears were coursing down his cheeks and his eyes were dim with weeping. It was the only mode that misfortune had left him to throw off the pressure from his heart. Whig or Democrat were alike affected by this touching spectacle of sorrow. Nor did any one seek to disturb him in any way. The citizens dispersed each to his own home, and whether it was from sympathy for a fellow being despoiled by nature of the most important attributes of man, or a proneness of the heart to partake of the woe that is without guile, many a sturdy Democrat and stalwart Whig brushed away the dew that gathered upon their eye lids, as they pondered upon the speechless grief of the sorrow-stricken mute.

A letter from Washington says: During the present session the Whigs will have it in their power to prevent the policy which has been in operation for the last three years and which has exerted such a salutary influence upon the country, from being upset. And this they will do. For notwithstanding some of our friends advise that they offer no resistance to the devastation of the Locofoco party upon the welfare of the nation, the Whig Senators will feel it their duty to place themselves between the spoilers and the people, and save the latter for one year more at least from harm. They will exercise their conservative function, and although the people have proved recreant to their own interests, the noble band of Whig Senators will stand up in defence of the public weal—in other words, they will save the people from themselves. What will be done at another session of Congress is more uncertain; but the probabilities are, that then there will be no further stay to the proceedings of our reckless opponents. From indications at present, they will then most probably have possession of both branches of Congress, and will rush headlong into the measures they have, for some time past, been so anxious to carry out. Should that be the case, all we can do is to pray that an overruling Providence may watch over and guard the Nation, its welfare and its liberties.

An Army of Office Seekers.—The President elect has been compelled to abandon his country residence, and take apartments in a hotel in Nashville, in consequence of the great rush of office seekers calling upon him. The office seekers in Nashville on Tuesday, from all parts of the Union, numbered above six hundred, all wishing to see "the President."—*New York Sun.*

The New Hampshire Legislature have passed a resolution abolishing regimental musters.

HENRY CLAY'S REPLY

To the Address of the Kentucky Electors.

The following is the speech of Mr. Clay, in reply to the address of the Presidential electors of Kentucky, who waited on him at his house after giving him the vote of that State. We give it as it appears in the Lexington Observer of the 10th inst.

I am greatly obliged, gentlemen, by the kindness towards me, which has prompted this visit from the Governor, the Presidential Electors of Kentucky, and some of my fellow-citizens in private life. And I thank you, Sir, (Mr. Underwood) their organ, on this occasion, for the feeling and eloquent address which you have just done me the honor to deliver. I am under the greatest obligations to the People of Kentucky.—During more than forty years of my life, they have demonstrated their confidence and affection towards me, in every variety of form. This last and crowning evidence of their long and faithful attachment, exhibited in the vote which, in their behalf, you gave yesterday, at the seat of the State Government, as the electoral College of Kentucky, fills me with overflowing gratitude. But I should fail to express the feelings of my heart, if I did not also offer my profound and grateful acknowledgments to the other States, which have united with Kentucky in the endeavor to elect me to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, and to the million and a quarter of freemen, embracing so much virtue, intelligence and patriotism, who, wherever residing, have directed strenuous and enthusiastic exertions to the same object.

Their effort has been unavailing, and the issue of the election has not corresponded with their anxious hopes and confident expectations. You have, sir, assigned some of the causes which you suppose have occasioned the result. I will not trust myself to speak of them. My duty is that of perfect submission to an event which is now irrevocable.

I will not affect indifference to the personal concern which I had in the political contest, just terminated; but, unless I am greatly self-deceived, the principal attraction to me of the office of President of the United States, arose out of the cherished hope that I might be a humble instrument in the hands of Providence to see the former purity of the General Government restored, and to see dangers and evils, which I sincerely believed encompassed it, averted and remedied. I was anxious that the policy of the country, especially in the great department of its domestic labor and industry, should be fixed and stable, that all might know how to regulate and accommodate their conduct. And, fully convinced of the wisdom of the public measures, which you have enumerated, I hoped to live to witness, and to contribute to, their adoption and establishment.

So far as respects any official agency of mine, it has been otherwise decreed, and I bow respectfully to the decree.—The future course of the government is altogether unknown, and wrapped in painful uncertainty. I shall not do the new Administration the injustice of condemning it in advance. On the contrary, I earnestly desire that, enlightened by its own reflections, and by a deliberate review of all the great interests of the country, or prompted by public opinion, the benefit may be yet secured of the practical exertion of those principles and measures for which we have honestly contended, that peace and honor may be preserved, and that this young but great nation may be rendered harmonious, prosperous and powerful.

We are not without consolations under the event which has happened. The Whig party has fully and fairly exhibited to the country the principles and measures which it believed best adapted to secure our liberties and promote the common welfare. It has made, in their support, constant and urgent appeals to the reason and judgment of the people.—For myself, I have the high satisfaction to know that I have escaped a great and fearful responsibility; & that, during the whole canvass, I have done nothing inconsistent with the dictates of the purest honor. No mortal man is authorized to say that I held out to him the promise of any office or appointment whatever.

What now is the duty of the Whig party? I venture to express my opinion with the greatest diffidence. The future is wrapt up in a veil impenetrable by human eyes. I cannot contemplate it, without feelings of great discouragement. But I know of only one safe rule, in all the vicissitudes of human life, public and private, and that is conscientiously to satisfy ourselves of what is right, and firmly and undeviatingly to pursue it under all trials and circumstances, confiding in the great Ruler of the Universe for ultimate success. The Whigs are deliberately convinced of the truth and wisdom of the principles and measures which they have espoused. It seems, therefore, to me, that they should persevere in contending for them; and that, adhering to their separate and distinct organization, they should treat all who have the good of their country in view with respect and sympathy, and invite their co-operation in securing the patriotic objects which it has been their aim and purpose to accomplish.

I heartily thank you, sir, for your friendly wishes for my happiness, in the retirement, which henceforward best becomes me. Here I hope to enjoy peace and tranquility, seeking faithfully to perform whatever duties yet appertain to me.—And I shall never cease, while life remains, to look, with lively interest and deep solicitude, upon the movement and operations of our free system of Government, and to hope that, under the smiles of an all-wise Providence, the Republic may be ever just, honorable, prosperous and great.

Verdict in a Breach of Promise Case.—The Hagerstown News states that, in Washington county Court, on Wednesday last, Miss Susan Startzman, in an action for breach of promise brought against Mr. Conrad Smith, received a verdict in her favor to the full amount of damages claimed—two thousand dollars. With pride do we record the fact as an honor to a jury of our county—and still greater pride do we take in stating that the verdict meets with decided approval in all grades of society. Public opinion speaks out boldly upon the subject, and says "all right." The fair daughters of our fair valleys are not to be betrayed with impunity and left to mourn over their disappointment. So says a Washington county jury, and public feeling most emphatically and unquestionably sustains the decision.

Personal Rencontre.—The Hagerstown News says:—"On Thursday last, quite an unusual scene occurred in our court, occasioned by a personal rencontre between two of the members of the bar, Messrs. Mason and Spencer. They were engaged upon opposite sides as counsel in a case then before the court, when waxing too warm in behalf of their respective clients, they lost sight of discretion, and proceeded to blows. The court fined each party $25, and required them to enter into bonds to keep the peace. All right."

Fire and Loss of Life.—The dwelling and barn of Mr. Seymour F. Benedict, of Walton, Delaware county, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. His wife and five children perished in the flames. Mr. Benedict and his wife were first awakened by the fire breaking through from the chamber into the room where he and his wife, with their youngest child, slept. They immediately rushed out of the house, carrying the child with them. The children up stairs were crying for help, surrounded by the flames. Mr. Benedict urged them to jump from the window—that he would catch them. The eldest did so, being then already much burned; but the others did not, either through fear or inability. Meanwhile, it is supposed Mrs. B. had gone into the house with the vain endeavor to get them out: and the child, about four years old, unconscious of danger, followed her and all perished.

Indiana.—Governor Whitcomb, of Indiana, informs the Legislature of that State, that the interest on the public debt cannot be paid. He proposes no scheme for honest effort, and holds out no hope for future honesty. He appears content with the present state of insolvency.—The public debt is $15,000,000, the interest on which is $750,000. There is a want of honesty in this state of things, and a want of decency in the manner in which it is announced.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Green corn in the ear is selling in the Mobile market. A gentleman of Stockton, Baldwin county, (Alabama,) has raised two crops of corn this season, the second of which was in full maturity some ten or twelve days since.

A Traveller.—The Springfield, (Mass.) Gazette, says that one of the conductors upon the Western Railroad, during the five years it has been open from Boston to Springfield, has travelled more than three hundred and twenty-five thousand miles, an amount equal to thirteen times the circumference of the globe.

Fatal Election Riots.—A merchant in Rochester, N. Y., has received a letter from Montreal, stating that seven persons were killed in the riots at the municipal elections in Montreal.

Two very distressing accidents occurred last week on the railroad near Pottsville, Penn. By the first a number of coal cars that had become detached from a train passed over a man and his wife and child. The child's head was severed from the body, the man had one of his legs cut off, and the woman lost an arm. The other accident, which was caused by the backing of a train, deprived a son of Mr. Mittens, of Schuylkill Haven, of life. The cars passed over his body, mangling him in a horrible manner in the presence of his mother, with whom he was conversing at the time.

Dr. Anson Jones, President elect of Texas, was formerly a school-master in the upper part of the town of Wheeling, Va.

Newspaper ARCHIVE.com

THE FAMILY MEETING.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

We are all here,
Father, Mother,
Sister, Brother,
All who hold each other dear,
Each chair is filled—we're all AT HOME!
To-night let no cold stranger come:
It is not often thus around
Our old familiar hearth we're found.
Bless, then, the meeting and the spot;
For once be every care forgot;
Let gentle peace assert her power,
And kind effection rule the hour.
We're all—all here.

We're NOT all here!
Some are away—the dead ones dear,
Who thronged with us this ancient hearth,
And gave the hour to guileless mirth.
Fate with a stern, relentless hand,
Looked in, and thinned our little band;
Some like a night-flash passed away,
And some sank lingering day by day;
The quiet grave-yard—some lie there—
And cruel ocean has his share—
We're NOT all here.

We ARE all here.
Even they—the dead—though dead, so dear,
Fond memory to her duty true,
Brings back their faded forms to view.
How life-like, through the mist of years,
Each well remembered face appears!
We see them as in times long past;
From each to each kind looks are cast,
We hear their words, their smiles behold—
They're round us as they were of old—
We ARE all here.

We are all here,
Father, Mother,
Sister, Brother,
You that I love, with love so dear,
This may not long of us be said—
Soon must we join the gathered dead,
And by the hearth we now sit round
Some other circle will be found.
Oh! then, that wisdom may we know
Which yields a life of peace below;
So, in the world to follow this,
May each repeat in words of bliss,
We're all—all here!

TAKE CARE OF YOUR WOODLANDS.

There are very few things in which farmers in general exhibit such gross waste and want of forethought, as in the treatment of their woodlands. Dependent as the great majority must always be on these for fuel; diminishing rapidly as they must be in our climate annually; a large proportion timbered with trees that do not readily shoot up, and will not grow again without some protection; we still see the noble trees of our original forests as carelessly felled as though they were not the growth of centuries, and like Jonah's gourd would spring up again in a night. In the management of our woodlands some things are deserving of notice, that are too generally entirely overlooked.

The first thing, and it is an indispensable one, is, that the woodlands should be well fenced. We can never have a growth of young timber, particularly on lands originally covered with beech and maple and their kindred trees, unless this is done. It is true thousands of young trees will germinate, but so fond are cattle and sheep of their young foliage, that none to which these animals can have access will be permitted to grow. It is only after a thick growth of underwood, sufficiently tall to be beyond the reach of cattle, has been secured, that any animal should be admitted to the wood lots.—We have seen a beautiful wood lot on which many thousands of thrifty young trees from three to five feet in height were growing, reduced in a year or two to the condition of an open wood, and the young growth entirely destroyed, by being carelessly thrown into a cattle range; and there is scarcely any wood lot, however destitute of young trees it may now be, that will not be covered with them in a short time if kept safe from the intrusions of animals.

The second thing to be remembered is, never to cut a tree needlessly. There are many who when they want a piece of timber, no matter how small it may be, instead of first seeing whether the want cannot be supplied from some already fallen, or timber already on hand, take their axe and improvidently prostrate any tree they can make subserve their present purposes, without reference to future value or use. Never fell a tree until you have ascertained its value for general purposes, for fuel, and not till you have found it is absolutely necessary.

Another thing not to be forgotten in the treatment of woodlands is, always to select those trees which have arrived at maturity, are the slowest in their growth, or have begun to decay. In a thrifty woodland, the greatest amount of growth is usually with the young timber; for though there will be some large trees that will increase as smaller ones, (and consequently give a much greater annual increase of wood from their greater diameter,) yet there will also be many with no perceptible growth, or on which the process of decay has actually commenced. Such are the trees that should be selected for timber or fuel; and a double advantage will result from this course; thrifty timber will be saved, and the younger growth benefited by more ample exposure to the sun and air.

It will be found of essential service in the preservation of woodlands, and in increasing their value, to keep all vacancies that may occur, either naturally or by the falling of trees, filled by transplanting.—We know of some farmers who keep a nursery of locusts for the express purpose of increasing the value of their wood lots by transplanting this excellent timber tree wherever an opening offers. Others use those kinds of young trees which are readiest at command, or to which the soil seems most congenial.—The kind of tree transplanted is of comparatively little consequence, provided it is of sure quick growth, and is fit when grown for either timber or fuel. By attention to the points we have here indicated, the value of our wood lots might not only be greatly increased, but the scarcity of wood with which so many of our farmers are already severely threatened, be averted.—*Cultivator.*

EXECUTORS' SALE.

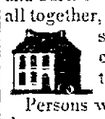
WILL be offered at Public Sale, on *Friday the 20th day of December, inst.* on the premises,



A LOT OF
Mountain Land,
covered with thriving TIMBER,

Containing 220 Acres, more or less,

situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, three miles above Fairfield, lying on the public road, 2 miles above the Virginia Mills, adjoining lands of John Eline, Washington Blythe and Mrs. Hoke. This land will either be sold all together, or divided into Lots to suit purchasers. A few Acres of this land are cleared, and a **New House** erected on it.



Persons wishing to purchase will be shown the property by calling upon either of the Executors. To be sold as the property of ARMON BIGHAM, late of Frederick county, deceased.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES BIGHAM, } *Ex'rs.*
NATHANIEL RANDOLPH, }
Dec. 2. ts

VIRGINIA MILLS FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for Rent, from the 1st day of April next, the Valuable



MILLS,

situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, late the estate of HENRY MYERS, deceased. The Grist-mill is a large three-story rough-cast building, all in complete order, situate in a rich grain-growing country. The Saw mill is a new one, and also in good order. A Tenant house and other privileges will be rented with the Mills.

Application to be made to the Subscriber, living on the premises.

MARY MYERS,
Executrix & Testamentary Guardian.
Nov. 4. 3t

JOHN M. OREM & CO. *Merchant Tailors,*

(N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, BALTIMORE,)

HAVE on hand an extensive and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS and VESTINGS of the most approved French, English and American Manufacture—which they are prepared to make up in the most fashionable and best manner, at short notice and reduced prices.

Superior Clothing Ready Made.

On the second floor of their store which they have fitted up for the purpose, they have a general stock of superfine and medium clothing ready made. They have always a large number of Office and Business Coats, Over Coats and Cloth Cloaks.

They make up the best of goods, sell nothing but what they have made under their own immediate notice; the style and work of which they can confidently recommend as equal to any thing that can be produced in any city in the Union. They invite citizens and strangers to examine their stock.

☞They have but one price for their goods, the lowest price at which they can be sold is plainly marked with figures on every article.

Dec. 2. 6t

WATCHES, SILVERWARE, & JEWELRY.

JAMES PETERS & CO.

No. 105 N. 2d st. corner Elfreth's Alley, Phila.

J. P. & CO. continue to manufacture at their old stand, SILVER SPOONS, SPECTACLES, THIMBLES, &c. on as low terms as any manufactory in the city.

They have on hand, and keep constantly for sale, beside their own manufactures,



WATCHES,

of all kinds and prices; SILVERWARE, JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, in their variety, which will be sold low. SPECTACLE GLASSES, fitted to all ages and sights, in GOLD, SILVER and STEEL FRAMES, with convex, concave, periscopic, blue, grey and green Glasses

☞Watchmakers supplied with all necessary articles in their line, such as Tools, Materials, Glasses, &c.

☞Watches repaired at short notice, and warranted to perform.

☞Cash or exchange given for old Gold and Silver.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2. 2m

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 145 Chestnut st. Philadelphia.

THE subscriber, Manufacturer and Importer of

PAPER HANGINGS,

has constantly on hand a rich and splendid assortment of

New style Wall Papers. Views Forest Scenery, Landscape Fresco, Borders, Chimney Screens, Window Blinds, Transparent Window Shades, &c.

and invites those who are in want of such articles, to favor him with a call before making their purchases elsewhere.

ROBERT GOLDER,
145 Chesnut st. above 4th, North Side.
Philadelphia, Aug. 5. 3m

Magnificent Holiday Present.

Will be published on the 1st of December,
AN EDITION OF THE
MIRROR LIBRARY,
Complete in one Volume, and elegantly bound.
PRICE, FIVE DOLLARS.

THE MIRROR LIBRARY comprises the best contributions to the LITERATURE of EUROPE and AMERICA ever collected in one volume. The choicest gems in

Prose and Poetry,

of some forty of the most brilliant and popular writers of the age—making in all about

One Thousand Pages,

in the most beautiful stereotype. The Library has received the highest praise of the literary press throughout the country—and as a GIFT BOOK for the

Approaching Holidays,

it is far more valuable and appropriate than most of the *ephemeral* works prepared for

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
MORRIS, WILLIS & FULLER,
at the Mirror Office,
Corner of Ann and Nassau streets.
New York, Dec. 2.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons herein after mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, *on Tuesday the 31st day of December inst.*, viz.:

The account of Henry Wolf, Executor of the last will and testament of Nancy Wolf, deceased.

The account of Peter Waggoner, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Fleck, deceased.

The second account of Isaac E. Wierman, one of the Administrators of the estate of Nicholas Wierman, deceased.

The account of William Young and John Young, Administrators of the estate of Robert Young, deceased.

The final account of Peter Weikert and Abraham Krise, Administrators with the will annexed of Peter Weikert, deceased.

WILLIAM KING, *Register.*
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 2, 1844.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY,

Adams County, Pa.

THE Winter Session (of 25 weeks) will commence Oct. 28, inst.

Boarding and tuition, per annum, is	$120 00
Tuition, exclusive of board, Senior class, per annum, is	24 00
Do. do. Junior, do.	18 00
Do. do. Primary, do.	12 00

French, Music, Drawing and Painting, are extras.

The studies of the Primary class, are Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, and Introductory lessons in Grammar and Geography.

Of the Junior class, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History and Natural Theology.

Of the Senior class, Grammar, Geography and History continued; Higher Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Moral and Mental Science, Rhetoric, Physiology, Geology, with the Latin, Greek and French languages.

Exercises in Orthography, Reading, vocal music, Penmanship and composition, will be continued throughout the course.

☞Further particulars made known on application to

J. H. BROWN, *Principal.*
Gettysburg, Oct. 14. tf

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, about one mile from Gettysburg, near Trostle's mill, week before last, a



Brindle Spotted COW,

about 5 or 6 years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL POLLEY.
Dec. 2. 3t

COAL! COAL!!

THE subscriber is again receiving, and is prepared to sell **COAL** in any quantities, from the celebrated

Lee, Smith, Hallenbach, Butler & Hanover Mines, of WYOMING VALLEY; Mammoth Vein & Panther Head, of Pinegrove, and *SHAMOKIN*, of Sunbury.

The attention of consumers is solicited to the

GOOD SPRING-CREEK COAL,

a new article, and superior, for all purposes, to any other in market.

FAMILIES can at all times be supplied with Coal in the lump, or broken and screened for Grates, Bar-rooms or Parlor Stoves.

LIMEBURNERS

are informed that his Coal this season is ☞*FAR BETTER than any other ever brought to this place.*

Blacksmith's Coal,

as usual, always on hand.

Orders addressed to the subscriber at the old established Coal Yard, adjoining the Rail Road, on Beaver street, will meet with prompt attention.

GEORGE S. MORRIS.
York, June 24. tf

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

Doctor Swayne's Compound Wild Cherry Syrup, for the cure of Pains of the Breast, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, &c. &c.

MORE real and substantial benefits have been received by using Dr. Swayne's Wild Cherry Syrup, than any other medicine known. Proofs of its efficacy might be given in numberless instances, but it is deemed unnecessary. We will, however, give an instance, which is so respectable that none can doubt.

Cincinnati, February 15, 1840.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: Permit me to take the liberty of writing to you at this time, to express my approbation, and to recommend to the attention of heads of families and others your invaluable medicine—the Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry Bark. In my travels of late I have seen in a great many instances the wonderful effects of your medicine in relieving children of very obstinate complaints, such as Coughing, Wheezing, Choking of Phlegm, Asthmatic attacks, &c. I should not have written this letter, however, at present, although I have felt it my duty to add my testimony to it for some time, had it not been for a late instance where the medicine above alluded to was instrumental in restoring to perfect health an "only child," whose case was almost hopeless, in a family of my acquaintance.

Beyond all doubt, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is the most valuable medicine in this or any other country. I have witnessed more than one hundred cases where it has been attended with complete success. I am using it myself in an obstinate attack of *Bronchitis*, in which it proved effectual in an exceedingly short time, considering the severity of the case. I can recommend it in the fullest confidence of its superior virtues. I would advise that no family should be without it; it is very pleasant and always beneficial—worth double and often ten times its price. The public are assured there is no quackery about it.

R. JACKSON, D. D.
Formerly Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, N. York.

☞The above Medicine can be had of Doctor SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth & Race-streets, Philadelphia, and of SAMUEL S. FORNEY, Agent, Gettysburg.

☞A fresh supply of the Wild Cherry Syrup has just come to hand, and is offered for sale, together with a number of articles, including Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Doctor Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, Brandreth's Pills, Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, and many other articles—all pure and genuine.

SAMUEL S. FORNEY.
Gettysburg, Dec. 2 tf

FARM FOR SALE.

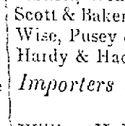
THE subscriber desirous of removing to the West, offers at Private Sale, his

FARM,

situate in Straban township, Adams county, two miles and a half north-east of Gettysburg, on the road leading to East Berlin. It contains

101 ACRES,

of Patented Land; of which about 90 Acres are cleared—the remainder in good Timber. The improvements are a two-story



Brick Dwelling-house,

Bank Barn, Wagon-shed, Spring-house, &c. with a good spring of water near the door. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation. It will be sold on favorable terms. An indisputable title will be given.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by the subscriber residing on the same.

DAVID HARMAN.
Nov. 11. tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers respectfully invite Country Merchants who are about to purchase Fall and Winter Supplies, to an examination of their respective Stocks, believing that their several assortments are as complete as have ever been offered in the Philadelphia Market.

With Stocks of Goods in their several Departments of the choicest kinds—a determination to sell on terms which cannot fail to prove satisfactory—and a disposition to please old and new customers, will, we hope, be a sufficient inducement to purchasers to call at our respective establishments.

Silks and Fancy Goods.

W. & R. P. Remington,	80	Market street.
Ashhurst & Remington,	50	do. do.
Buck & Potter,	116	do. do.
Yard & Gilmore,	109	do. do.

Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods.

Reynolds, M'Farland & Co.	105	Market street
Burnett, Withers & Co.	120	do. do.
Scott & Baker,	150	do. do.
Wise, Pusey & Wise,	154	do. do.
Hardy & Hackers,	46	do. do.

Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

William H. Love,	147	Market street.
Lambert Duy	108	do. do.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Michael V. Baker,	215	Market street.
Edward S. Handy & Co.	98	do. do.

Importers and Manufacturers of Saddlery, Hardware.

Horn & Kneass,	215½	Market street.

Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Caps, Leghorn and Palm Hats, &c.

W. E. & J. G. Whelm,	158	Market street.
Levick, Jenkins & Co.	150	do. do.
M. Conrad & Co.	60	do. do.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Oils.

Thomas P James	212	Market street.
Potts, Linn & Harris,	213½	do. do.
Robinson, Collins & Co.	87	do. do.
Edward Cole,	54	do. do.
Thompson, Pancoast & Co.	40	do. do.

Hats, Caps, Furs and Trimmings.

L. Kenton,	176	Market street.
John Sauerbier & Brother,	62	do. do.

Books and Stationary.

Grigg & Elliott,	9	N. 4th street.
Hogan & Thompson,	30	do. do.

Importers of British and French Fancy and Staple Stationary.

L. I. Cohen & Co.	27	S. 4th street.
Henry Cohen,	3	do. do.

Importers of Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings and Fancy Goods.

Setley and Sevening,	23	N. 3d street.
Parker & Lehman,	3	do. do.

Combs, Brushes, Brooms, &c.

Thomas Cooper,	3	N. Front street.

Importer of Toys, Fancy & Staple Goods.

A. F. Ott Monrose,	16	S. 4th street.

Manufacturer of Patent Lard Lamps.

Ellis S. Archer,	32	N. 2d street.

Manufacturer of Patent Floor and Furniture Oil Cloths.

Isaac Macauley, jr.	6	N. 5th street

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.

Howell & Brothers,	80 & 142	Ch. street.

Aug. 26. 3m

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Superior Cooking Stove.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to S. BENTZ'S FARMER'S COOK STOVE as an article superior to any yet offered to the public for cooking purposes.

It was got up expressly to answer the wants of the farmer, and will not fail to please all who may require a good sized COOK STOVE. One of the many advantages possessed by this stove is that water, apple butter, clothing, &c. can be boiled in a large copper kettle, at the same time whilst cooking is doing for 20 or 30 persons.—It is decidedly superior for baking, the heat being completely under the control of the cook, who can apply it to the bottom as well as at the top of the oven, and thus bake with perfect regularity. It is unnecessary to give any further detail of its advantages. Please refer to the subjoined certificate from Wm. P. Elliot, Esq. Patent Agent, Washington City. Many testimonials equally flattering could be furnished but this may suffice.

Those who want a superior Cook Stove, will do well to try this article. They are warranted or no sale. S. BENTZ.

Boonsboro', Md. May 10, 1843.

Washington, May 3d, 1843.

To SAMUEL BENTZ, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I have tried the Cooking Stove that you sent me, and am well pleased with its performance. My expectations are more than realized. I believe it will perform more Cooking in less time, and with less fuel, than any of the various Cooking Stoves that I have tried during twenty five years' connection with the Patent Office. Its merits need only be more generally known to insure its fame throughout the country. I am at length satisfied in the culinary department of my domestic establishment—for which I acknowledge myself indebted to your genius and enterprise.

I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.
WM P. ELLIOT, *Patent Agent.*

☞I this day appoint J. D. PAXTON & CO. my Agents for the State of Pennsylvania, and for the sale of Territory and otherwise, of my Cook Stoves. SAMUEL BENTZ.

Sept. 17, 1843.

Farmers and Others,

are respectfully informed that the undersigned have now on hand, and are manufacturing the above Stoves, so that they are now prepared to fill all orders with which they may be favored, upon the shortest notice.

J. D. PAXTON & CO.
Caledonia, Franklin Co. Nov 6 1y

HATHAWAY COOK STOVES.

THE undersigned having purchased the patent right of these celebrated COOK STOVES, for the Counties of Adams and Carroll, are now ready to supply any person wanting the article, at all times. They will keep constanty on hand, a large stock of the different sizes, and deliver them at all times to any person purchasing. Also on hand and for sale all the different kinds of *Cook Stoves.*

T. WARREN & CO.
May 13. tf

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THE *Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company*, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, John Moore, David W. McCullough, James Weakly, Wm. Moore, Samuel Galbraith, Thomas Paxton, A. G. Miller, Philip Spangler, Samuel Woods, Abraham Kurtz, George Brindle, & Scott Coyle, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be $50 on the $1000, for which he will have to pay $2,50 for five years, and $1.50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, *Pres't.*
A. G. MILLER, *Sec'y.*
Feb. 5. 6m

☞The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq., *General Agent for Adams County.*
James A. Thompson, *Gettysburg.*
David Ziegler, *do.*
Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, *Petersburg.*
Henry Myers, Esq. *New Chester.*
Henry Mayer, Esq. *Abbottstown.*
Daniel Comfort, *Straban townsh.*
Abraham King, Esq. *Hunterstown.*
David Blythe, Esq. *Millerstown.*
Thos. T. Wierman, *Arendtsville.*
Wm. Morrison, Esq. *Bendersville.*
Dr. D. Mellinger, *East Berlin.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!

WM. DYSERT'S

Patent Universal Cultivator!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Farmers of the United States, that he has *invented* and taken out Letters Patent, for one of the most useful articles for the Farming interest, that has ever yet been discovered in America, and for which he has the *entire and exclusive* right.

It is called the

UNIVERSAL CULTIVATOR,

and is calculated not only to save much labor in farming, but also to be of vast importance to Agriculture in general. This Machine can be converted into various positions, either by adding power to it, or deducting power from it. It can either be used as a *one* horse or *two* horse Machine, by altering it and shifting its situation: which can be done by taking out certain screws, and taking off a cross-piece, and supplying its place by another, made for the purpose, which accompanies the Machine.

In order to let our readers know in what manner this Machine operates, we shall proceed to describe it more fully. It answers for "ridging out" in the spring of the year, when preparing the ground for the seed, and will complete one ridge and also furnish two furrows every "through," for planting corn. It will also answer for the "first cultivation," when the corn is *small*, by adding certain fixtures to it. The Shovels in this Machine are different from those in every other Machine that has ever been invented' as they are calculated to "throw the furrow' to the right and left, and at once "soils" the corn, and will *complete* one row at a "through." The *one-horse* "Cultivator," will answer all the purposes of a *two horse* one, and is much more convenient, particularly in new ground, where there are a great many stumps, as it is much smaller, and consequently more easily handled.

In addition to the "Cultivator," there is

A SEEDER,

which is fitted for "seeding in" Wheat or Rye, and is superior to every thing of the kind yet invented. It is connected with the "Universal Cultivator," and accompanies the whole Machine.

There is another position into which this apparatus can be brought, and which can be more satisfactorily shown by a MODEL made by the inventor, which will be shown to Farmers or others desirous of purchasing

Together with these advantages, which this Machine possesses over all others, there is another, which every Farmer must admit to be the essence of the whole, and that is SPEED. There is no position in which it can be placed, that it will not equal the speed of the Harrow, either with one or two horses. The "speed" consists in being able to perform the work with less than half the number of horses commonly employed, and to do much more work in one day, than can be done in two, by the common method, and in a much superior manner. In a word, this Machine can *"ridge," "furrow out," "fork" after the ploughing, and "plough" again, from six to eight Acres every day, with but one man to attend it.*

The subscriber would therefore respectfully inform the people of the United States, that as he is the sole inventor of this Machine, he is preparing to sell the rights of States, Counties, Townships and single rights; and that persons wishing to purchase such rights and privileges, can do so by addressing him through the Post Office at Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa. where he can at all times be found.

☞All letters addressed to him on this business must be *Post-paid.*

WILLIAM DYSERT.
Mountpleasant tp., Sept. 2. tf

The Pioneer Magazine of America.

Godey's Magazine and Lady's Book for 1845.

THE best earnest a publisher can give of what he can and will do next year is a reference to what he has done last year, or at *any time for the last Fifteen Years.* Under this view of the case it would be quite sufficient for ordinary purposes for us to say that the high character of this magazine for literary and tistical merit will be properly sustained. We are aware that the rapid and dazzling succession of novelties which we have brought forward within the last few years naturally excites a lively curiosity, and every subscriber is saying to himself what will Godey do next?

It is merely with a view to gratify this curiosity on the part of our friends that we now proceed to enumerate some of the features of our next year's plan, premising, however, that the enumeration must necessarily be partial and incomplete, from our invariable practice of seizing upon every new and brilliant form of embellishment the moment it presents itself, as well as securing the services of all the popular, lively and piquant writers the moment their characters are distinctly developed and pronounced. The honor of bringing forward first-rate genius into public notice and favor, and serving as a sort of prime conductor to Electric Flashes which send their light through the whole Union, has become quite habitual to the Lady's Book.

Our original idea of illustrating American history by views of Battle-grounds we are still calmly pursuing in a style that defies all competition. The not less brilliant idea of illustrating the heroism of American Ladies by a series of Engravings and Narratives which will serve to place in their true light, the patriotism, devotion and self-sacrifice of our female ancestors in the revolutionary war, emphatically called the Heroic Age of America, is also original with us. Other incidents of revolutionary history will also furnish subjects for the embellishments of the coming year. Among the subjects already executed are the reception of the news of Lexington fight, by Darley; Marion's entertainment of the British Officer, by White; Female Gallantry, by Hubart; the Storming of Red Bank Fort, by Hamilton; Count Donop's Monument, by Hamilton; the Battle of Concord Bridge, by Frankenstein; the Germantown Battle-ground, by Russell Smith; Trenton Battle-ground, by Hamilton; with a large number of others, engaged but not yet sent in by the artists. Another new and striking feature we now propose for the first time in public, having had artists engaged for twelve months in working it out. *Our readers will please to note the date of the announcement of this feature.* It will consist of characteristic State Views, in which the peculiarities of Scenery, Costume and Customs of every State and Territory of the Union will be presented in succession. This idea will of course be claimed by others, but our readers will not forget to mark dates.

Our proffered premium of $200 for the best painting of a subject illustrative of American Female Patriotism has already brought a splendid array of talent into the field. The award has been postponed for another month out of courtesy to artists who have pictures still upon their easels. The Premium of $250 for the best engraving will of course bring forward a series of first-rate Steel Plates.

In addition to all these advantages, the privilege of engraving the Premium Pictures of the Apollo Association will serve to form a Keystone to our splendid system of embellishment.

The public know our literary contributors well, for they have long been in the habit of recognizing them as the leading writers of America in Magazine Literature—that literature which exacts from the ablest pens their most piquant and brilliant contributions, at the same time that it condenses into a compact and pleasing form the moral, the useful and the solid in nariative, sketch and essay writing.

Mezzotints.—It is only necessary to say that in this department we have Sartain, Sadd and Warner, and each of them has several plates on hand. We shall, we think, have one in each number next year.

Authentic Fashion Plates.—Godey's Lady's Book is the only magazine that can be relied upon for the real fashions.

Our translators suffer nothing of merit and interest which is suited to the design of the Lady's Book in the Literature of Germany, France, Italy, and other nations of the European continent to escape them.

Among many novel features in the literary way which are now in the course of preparation, for well known reasons we choose to announce but one in this connection, viz: The Border Legends of America, many of which have just reached us from the distant regions which were formerly the scenes of border wars and hunting expeditions, and where the exploits of the famous Indian killers and hunters still furnish themes for purely national Ballads, Songs and Stories to their children and grand children by the winter's fireside.

It is not necessary for us to give the names of our writers—previous numbers will show that they are the best in America.

TERMS OF GODEY'S MAGAZINE.	
1 copy, 1 year,	$3
2 copies, 1 year,	5
5 copies, 1 year,	10
8 copies, 1 year,	15
11 copies, 1 year,	20

Address, L. A. GODEY,
Publishers' Hall, Philadelphia.
Dec. 2.

The N. Y. Weekly Mirror,

AN *elegantly printed periodical, of sixteen quarto pages*, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, and forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of this city.—(*Subject to newspaper postage only.*) The weekly Mirror is as faithful a history of the week's opinions, news, pleasures, politics, literature, and all manner of bringings forth, as the Editors and their many assistants can possibly bring together—completed, as an arduous daily task of compilation, comparison, research and comment. It has also the essentials and the spices of Foreign News, and, in short, the most comprehensive budget that can be made up of *each week's doings, the world over!* Those who cannot afford a daily, or who live in the country where they do not care for advertisements, or who *want a paper that tells them every thing once a week*, will find the weekly Mirror exactly to their mind. Postmasters throughout the Union, will frank all remittances. Any Postmaster remitting five dollars will receive two copies of the work.

The "DAILY EVENING MIRROR" is six dollars per annum. Two copies will be furnished for ten dollars. Address all communications (post paid) to

MORRIS, WILLIS & FULLER,
corner of Ann and Nassau, sts. N. Y.
Dec. 2.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers will continue to devote their attention to the practice of the Law during the ensuing year, in the same office now occupied by them.

JAMES COOPER,
WILLIAM M'SHERRY.
April 22.

Newspaper ARCHIVE.com

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 23d, 1844.

☞The Introductory Lecture of our townsman, Dr. D. GILBERT, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia, has been published by the members of the Class, and a copy has been politely furnished us. Its style is chaste, and its suggestions beyond doubt useful to those for whom it was prepared.

Election of President.

The bill to provide a uniform time for the election of Electors of President and Vice President, passed the House of Representatives of the U. States on Monday last, by an unanimous vote.

Naturalization Laws.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate of the U. States on Monday last, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of modifying the naturalization laws of the United States so as to extend the term allowed to enable foreigners to become citizens, &c.

Mr. Johnson, of Lou., the mover, made some excellent remarks in favor of the measure.—Opinions were also advanced by Senators Allen, Archer, Rives, Merrick, Dickinson, Berrien, and Foster, of N. Y., some for and some against. The latter gentleman, in the course of his remarks, observed that "the naturalized citizen has some claims for consideration which even the native-born citizen does not possess: the latter is a citizen as it were by accident, the former is one by choice!!"

On Tuesday, Mr. Buchanan, of Pa. presented two memorials from Philadelphia, asking an alteration of the naturalization laws; and in doing so, took occasion to say that *he is against any extension of the time now specified by law.* He was willing, however, to correct any abuses which may exist under the present law.

Mr. Archer replied at some length, and expressed his surprise at the opposition manifested on the previous day to any change in the law. He hoped, however, there would soon be a change of public sentiment with regard to the matter. He was sure that if Congress did not take the matter in hands the people would do so themselves. The memorials were referred to the Judiciary committee.

Rail-road Iron.---The Tariff.

On Tuesday last, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to provide for the remission of duties on rail-road iron in certain cases. It led to an animated debate for two days, in which the general question of the Tariff came up. It was finally laid on the table, by a vote of 155 to 40. The Southerners, as usual, let off a portion of their "steam." The following is the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Payne, of Alabama:

"The South felt that she had the power, and she meant to redress her own wrongs. They could escape from the hands of the oppressors. Too long had they tamely submitted; but, like the liberated Israelites, they had now passed the Red Sea; they stood on the summit of Pisgah, and thence they had in full view the *Promised Land.* If you refuse us justice, cried Mr. P., we will find our remedy. Whenever the question comes to be between unconditional submission—that is, between slavery to a dominant and irresponsible body of interested men—I tell you we shall RESIST: and, for aught I know, or care, millions of swords may leap from their scabbards and drink deep, deep of blood! That is my feeling. I am ready to meet that question, or any other question, wherever plunder or impudent interference with the concerns of others is the object attempted. I for one shall do my duty."

The Sub-Treasury.

The bill reported at the last session of Congress by Mr. Dromgoole, to revive the Sub-Treasury, came up in the House on Friday, and several speeches were made on the subject, amongst which was one by Mr. Adams in opposition. There is no doubt the bill will pass the House by a large majority—but it will have no chance in the Senate.

Dorr's Case.

Mr. TREADWELL, of Maine, opened the case of Mr. Dorr before the Supreme Court on Friday. His arguments were pretty much as we stated in our last paper. He was heard through, when the case was left to be decided by the Court without further argument.

☞A resolution was offered in the House of Representatives of North Carolina a few days ago, in favor of the annexation of Texas; but it was voted down. 119 to 62! Good.

Meeting in Philadelphia.

The Whigs of Philadelphia had a great meeting on Wednesday evening last—at which the Hon. John Sergeant presided. This gentleman delivered an address, which was most enthusiastically received. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Chandler.—They passed a number of resolutions relative to Mr. Clay, and determined on a public testimony of affectionate respect and gratitude to him, in some manner to be hereafter determined on. They appointed committees to receive subscriptions from the Whigs of the City and County, and seven Trustees to take charge of the fund, who are authorized to co-operate with the Whigs in other Counties, States and Territories. They also resolved to adhere to their separate and distinct Whig organization, and persevere in contending for Whig principles and measures.

Rail Road Bridge.

The President of the Cumberland Valley Rail-road has given notice for proposals to rebuild the bridge across the river at Harrisburg, which was lately destroyed by fire. The length of the bridge is 4000 feet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Adams Sentinel.

Sayings and Doings in Washington.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 18, 1844.

Winter—The Poor—The Factions of Democracy—Native Americanism in the Senate—Dr. Duncan—Oregon and Senator Allen—Ingersoll—Texas and John Quincy Adams—Bishop Onderdonk.

Mr. EDITOR:—Old Winter, with all his terrors and sternness, has fairly settled down upon Washington and its gossipping and gay inhabitants. Though the pomp and pride of this City perhaps exceeds that of any other in the Union, it is also a fact that wretchedness and poverty abound to a shameful extent: shameful, because nineteenths of our proud and wealthy citizens, who never have known want, live and act as if such a thing as want did not exist. Now that the cold weather has come, it is to be hoped that efforts will be made by those who are able, to prevent its terrors from making the homes of so many of the poor, uncomfortable and full of misery.

The stormy, blustery weather, however, has not in the least interrupted the plotting of politicians. The political world here is alternately amused and astonished at the plots and intrigues of the two principal factions that compose the dominant party. I am not sufficiently versed in the art of politics to know or name the various conflicting factions; but it is known to all, that CALHOUN is at the head of the ultra-Slavery and ultra-Texas part, and WRIGHT and BENTON of the Conservative, or "Young Democracy." The Whigs are sober and some of them sad enough, though they all are ready to fight again for their country.

In Congress, not much has been done.—ARCHER, the champion of American Republicanism in the Senate, has been sounding that branch of the Legislature, though as yet he is not sure that he can touch the bottom. BUCHANAN and others have signified their opposition. In the House, DUNCAN'S bill for choosing Presidential Electors on one day, has passed unanimously. He was very much afraid that the delay or tardiness of the members might defeat his measure—so that he called it up continually and urged it at every leisure moment, and was so incessantly and earnestly pressing it, that his conduct passed into a proverb something like this—"*Time, tide, and Dr. Duncan wait for no man.*"

Resolutions have been offered in both Houses, authorising the setting apart of Oregon as a Territory to the United States. That this is a hasty and unjust measure is known to all your readers, who have ever examined the claims of our country to that territory. It is known, however, to the citizens of Washington in another way—the Senator who urges it being Mr. ALLEN. If any of your readers are ever, by any misfortune, thrown into a legislative body with that gentleman, the surest and safest advice that can be given them, if they desire to act according to justice and right, is to act and vote differently from the Senator from Ohio.

It is said that the annexation question will come up in the House on Monday next, when it is supposed JOHN QUINCY ADAMS will take occasion to give to the world Mr. INGERSOLL'S *pedigree* and *credentials.* If the storm does come, "wo be to such mullen-stocks."

Mr. INGERSOLL (or if he fall into such hands as Mr. ADAMS, all that is left of him) is to be sent to the Court of St. James, when the new Administration comes into power.

The citizens of Washington, as I suppose of every place else, are deeply interested in the trial of Bishop ONDERDONK, of the Diocese of New York, for immorality and misconduct. The tact and ability of eminent counsel, David B. Ogden and David Graham, Esqrs. are employed in shielding him from the terrors of the Church-law. The case is trying before a Court of Bishops, comprising the whole of the twenty-six Diocesans. It is to be hoped, if he is guilty, that the lawyers will not be permitted to cheat the Church. If the member is as dear as a right eye, it must be plucked out to preserve the purity of the body. O.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19th, 1844.

Assault upon John Quincy Adams—Nose Pulling—Petitions in the Senate—Texas in Danger, some hope yet—Christian Festivals—Modern Foolishness.

MR. EDITOR:—The people here are just now talking of an assault, committed yesterday on the person of the venerable John Quincy Adams, in the lobby of the House of Representatives. The circumstances are something like these: a man named Captain Sangster, of this city, beckoned to one of the pages of the House, and sent him for Mr. Adams, who shortly afterwards appeared at the door. The man immediately commenced to abuse and curse, and at length proceeded to blows. One report is, that he caught Mr. Adams by the nose, which is correct, I believe. The venerable old gentleman had no notion of being handled so roughly, and immediately caught him and held him until he was arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms.—Whether the ruffian was hired, or whether he was crazed by liquor, is not now known; however, he is now safely lodged in prison. It is lamentable indeed if the persons of our Congressmen cannot be exempt from danger, at least while engaged in their official duties. It is shameful that Mr. Adams' age and learning, and many services, are not sufficient to shield from the attacks of venomous malice and the personal assaults of ruffians.

Wednesday being the day on which petitions are received in the Senate, little else was done yesterday. The nomination of Mr. VAN NESS was confirmed. The petitions that were presented, were nearly all praying for an alteration of the Naturalization Laws.

Mr. WELLER, of Ohio, introduced yesterday a new bill for the Annexation of Texas. Mr. Weller is at the head of the anti-Annexation part of Democracy, and it is supposed he has taken this step in order to prevent action by confusion and delay. It is thought now by some, that *Texas may not be admitted*—Mr. BENTON fighting for one bill—CALHOUN and TYLER for another—WELLER and the Northern Democrats for a third. The Whigs and a few honest Locos, like BRYANT, of New York, opposing all. In this general melee and confusion, it is feared by some, and hoped by others, that the whole project will be defeated. So says the New York Herald. This certainly is

"A consummation devoutly to be wished for."

You will see by the papers, that the Tariff of '42 is already before Congress. The country will be fortunate indeed, if it is not repealed or rendered useless by modification.

There is here already much bustle and preparation for the approaching Holiday Festivities. It is hardly necessary to inform your readers that Christmas comes next week, though it would not be surprising if it did soon become necessary. The march of fashion and modern tom-foolery, threatens to carry with it the good old custom of celebrating Christmas according to the manners of the "olden time."—Polite formalities, and cold fashion, morning calls, and Frenchman bows and scrapes, have succeeded to the cheerful and wholesome liveliness and sport that was wont to hail each return of Christmas and its festivities. Washington Irving has interposed the magic of his name to stay the degeneracy, and the tide of fashion, that are sweeping away these time-honored customs. But the *wisdom* of the 19th century, you know, is as stubborn as it is foolish.

As it is impossible to give in a few short letters even an intelligent abstract of the proceedings of Congress, your readers must not expect in these 'pencillings,' to find all that is doing here, and they must not be disappointed if they find more in them in reference to other things and other men. O.

Message of the President.

President Tyler sent a message to Congress on Thursday, on the subject of our differences with Mexico, which is of some importance. We have not room for it to-day.

He talks very hard of Mexico, and says she has violated all friendly feeling and courtesy, and that the United States would be justified in resorting to any measure to vindicate the national honor. But he will content himself with re-urging upon Congress prompt and immediate action upon the subject of Annexation. By adopting that measure, (he says) the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right; and if Mexico, not regarding that forbearance, shall aggravate the injustice of her conduct by a declaration of war against them, upon her head will rest all the responsibility.

We do not think Congress will respond favorably to Mr. Tyler's fool-hardy War message.

More Executive Clemency.

Governor Thomas, of Maryland, has remitted the fines of three persons who were fined $20 each for voting illegally at the late election: of another who was fined $10 for peddling contrary to law; and directed a Nolle Prosequi in the case of James L. Hawkins, Cashier of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, who, in 1840, abstracted $100,000 from that Bank, and has since been a fugitive from justice. This stops all proceedings against him, and he can return unmolested!

☞A State Temperance Convention is to be held at Harrisburg on the 22d of January next. The different Societies in the State are requested to send Delegates.

☞The spirit of opposition to the collection of rents, &c. which has manifested itself in some of the counties of New York, is gradually spreading. The Sheriff of Columbia county was resisted a few days ago in the serving of processes and making sales, by a large band of men disguised as Indians, and his papers committed to the flames!

Another Flare-Up.

Resolutions were adopted by the Senate of South Carolina on the 10th inst. by an *unanimous vote*—that the rescinding of the rule by Congress relative to Abolition petitions is a flagrant outrage upon their rights; that there is no such Legislative power in Congress, and it is in fact a dissolution of the Union; and that if there should be legislation on this subject by Congress, the Governor should call the Legislature together, to decide upon the mode and manner in which they shall preserve and defend their ancient rights and liberties.

Snow Storm.

One of the most tremendous snow storms ever known in New England, took place on Wednesday week. For a distance 35 miles west of Greenport, the Eastern terminus of the Long Island Rail road, the snow was from 10 to 12 feet deep, and drifted in many places to the height of 15 feet. Gangs of laborers, aided by seven locomotives, were engaged several days in clearing the track.

☞Snow fell at Richmond on Monday last, to the depth of eight inches. The storm came from the South, and reached within one mile of Fredericksburg Virginia.

The Columbia Spy of Saturday says, that the Susquehanna is again blockaded with ice—and that navigation is at an end for the season.

Riot at Pottsville.

There has been a serious riot among the laborers on the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, on account of a reduction of the wages by the contractors. Four companies of military were ordered out from Pottsville, and 12 were arrested and committed to jail. The riots, however, were renewed, and serious consequences were apprehended.

A Pirate Captured.

A piratical vessel, called the "Avenger," has been captured in the Mediterranean, which, according to the confession of the crew, has been cruising for two years, and in that time, there have not been less than 200 murders committed by the crew, and 10 ships, 3 barques, 1 brig, and 11 schooners taken and plundered by her. The amount of treasure found on board the vessel was immense.

From the National Intelligencer of Thursday.

ASSAULT ON MR. ADAMS.

A personal assault was made yesterday morning, in the lobby of the House of Representatives, on Mr. Adams, the venerable Ex-President of the United States, by a person who is said, and may well be believed, to be under mental derangement. The following statement of this atrocious outrage has been furnished to us by the Police Magistrate by whom the offender was examined and committed to answer for the assault:

"A great deal of excitement prevailed in our community yesterday, in consequence of an attack being made at the Capitol upon the person of the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, by an individual named THOMAS SANGSTER, who either in a fit of insanity, or under the influence of intoxication, attempted to commit an act of outrageous violence on the Ex-President. The House was in session when Sangster sent a message to Mr. Adams, by one of the pages, that a gentleman wished to see Mr. Adams in the lobby. Mr. A. then left his seat, and when he met Sangster, the latter, accosting Mr. Adams, exclaimed, "You are wrong," and "I'll kick you," and made an attempt to seize him; upon which Mr. Adams took hold of Sangster by the wrists and endeavored to hold his hands, but had not strength to do so. Sangster then attempted to strike Mr. Adams in the face, but was prevented carrying out his assault to the extent which he intended by the interposition of two or three bystanders and witnesses of the outrage. In the meantime Sangster left the House, but was soon afterwards pursued, with a view to his immediate arrest, by the Sergeant-at-Arms and his attendants, bearing the mace of the House. The Sergeant-at-Arms, did not, however, succeed in promptly overtaking Sangster, but the latter was arrested in a refectory on Pennsylvania avenue by officer Barr, under a warrant issued by Justice Thompson, on the affidavit of two witnesses, who saw the assault. The magistrate and officer immediately repaired to the House, when, an affidavit being made in the Speaker's room by the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS of the circumstances of the assault, Sangster was fully committed to prison for want of the required security.

"We learn that Thomas Sangster, the person who committed this gross assault upon Mr Adams, keeps an agency office near the Western termination of Pennsylvania avenue, and is a native of Virginia."

THE TEXAS TREATY.

On Tuesday Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire whether any provisions are necessary, in providing for the annexation of Texas, to protect the United States from speculating operations in Texas lands or scrip, and whether any persons employed by the Government are connected with such speculations.

Also, that said Committee be instructed to inquire whether the Texas treaty was commenced or agreed upon before the receipt of Lord Aberdeen's despatch of December 26, 1843, to Mr. Packenham, communicated to our Government in February, 1844.

Also, that it be instructed to obtain, if possible, the "*private letter*" from London, quoted in Mr. Upshur's first despatch on the Texas negotiation, and supposed by the President to have been carried away among his private papers; and to ascertain the name of the writer of said letter.

And that said Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, to answer the foregoing inquiries, and others that may be necessary to promote the safe, speedy, peaceable, and honorable annexation of Texas to the United States.

Mr. BARROW introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be intructed to inquire whether naturalization papers have been granted to foreigners, by any Federal or State Court, in violation of the provisions of the laws of Congress, and that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

Resolved, That said Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a law empowering the District Courts of the United States to cancel and declare null all naturalization papers which may be found, upon judicial investigation, to have been granted in violation or fraud of the laws of Congress.

The New York Courier has the following items from Washington:

Our private information from Washington, on which the most implicit reliance can be placed, is, that Mr. POLK has at length declared formally in favor of Mr. Calhoun and the Southern faction. This of course arrays against him the Northern Loco Focos, and very effectually closes the door against the admission of Texas into the Union, and any, the slightest alteration in the existing tariff. It is now confidently predicted, that the New Administration will be in a feeble minority in both Houses within a week after the meeting of the Next Congress.

Judge King, of Philadelphia, will be confirmed as a Justice of the Supreme Court.

HENRY CLAY liberated his long tried and most faithful servant *Charles* on the 9th inst. We are only at a loss to conceive how he prevailed upon him *to receive* his emancipation, as he has often heretofore refused to leave Mr. Clay.—During the tour of the latter through Canada a few years since, some British Abolitionists endeavored to persuade Charles to remain in Canada a free man, assuring him that Mr. Clay had no right to oblige him to return to the United States. Charles relieved himself of their importunities by telling them promptly and emphatically that *all Canada* would not induce him to leave Mr. Clay. We see also that Mr. Clay has volunteered his services to defend Miss DELIA A. WEBSTER, formerly of Vermont, but now confined in jail in Kentucky on suspicion of attempting to persuade slaves to run away. We are not surprised at the hatred which the abolitionists bear towards Mr. Clay. His philanthropy is entirely too *practical*; they have no sympathy with it. If he would talk more about abstract freedom, and do less to promote the welfare of his fellow men, they would love him better. He is wise in not soliciting their affection.—*N. Y. Courr. and Enq.*

The Legislature of Ohio has adopted a resolution declaring it inexpedient, at this time, to make any change in the Naturalization Laws of the United States, whereby the period of probation would be extended. Scarcely any opposition to the resolution was made in the Senate, the vote standing 24 in favor of it, and 1 against it.

Alabama Senator.—The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis has been elected by the Legislature of Alabama to fill the unexpired term in the Senate of the United States resigned by Col. King on his acceptance of the mission to France. The vote was 84 for Lewis to 42 for Hopkins, the Whig candidate.

Humor and Politics.—The editor of the Niles (Michigan) Courier, a Whig paper, thus humorously alludes to his losses on the recent election:—"The Loco Focos round this town are getting quite dressy, while the Whigs look as poor as church mice. Well, we won't growl; but it grates confounded hard, to rig a fellow out from head to foot, and then have him cut your acquaintance."

Beautiful Hat.—The New York Tribune says that Orlando Fish, No. 137, Broadway, has just finished one of the most beautiful hats ever seen. The fur is of the best beaver, worth $60 per pound. Instead of the usual morocco sweatleather, it has a broad strip of heavy watered white silk, beautifully embroidered with wreaths of roses, the work of a Whig lady of Brooklyn. On the inside of the crown, in gilt letters, is the following inscription: "Presented to HENRY CLAY by Orlando Fish, of New York."

The Hon. HEMAN ALLEN, formerly a member of Congress from Vermont and Minister to Chili, died at his residence in Burlington on Wednesday morning week, aged 68 years. Mr. A. was one of the most distinguished men in the State of Vermont.

Morse's Telegraph in New York.—Professor Morse is laying a set of wires in New York between the two post offices, which are nearly a mile apart, as a medium of communication. The wires are carried across the tops of the houses instead of on poles as in Baltimore.

Information has been received at Boston from Honolulu, that the French Naval forces in the Pacific have taken possession of the Islands of Wallace and Fortuna.

The days are now only nine hours and twenty minutes long, being a decrease from the middle of June, of five hours and fifty minutes.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. No. 59 Pine street, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and South-east corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	-	4 00
Wheat,	-	-	85 to 1 00
Rye,	-	-	67 to 68
Corn,	-	-	38 to 40
Oats,	-	-	24 to 26
Beef Cattle,	-	-	3 50 to 5 75

MARRIED,

In Baltimore, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Dr. Morris, Mr. HENRY S. FORNEY, of Shepardstown, Va. (formerly of Gettysburg,) to Miss MARIA C. BENSON, youngest daughter of the late Peter Benson, of Baltimore.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. B Keller, Mr. ISAAC MILLER, of this borough, to Miss CATHARINE LITTLE, of Straban township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. MICHAEL KUELER, of Hamilton township, to Miss SUSAN KRADY, of Liberty township.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. JACOB STILLER, to Miss LEAH, youngest daughter of Mr. George Fehl, deceased—both of Menallen township.

On the 17th inst. by the same, Mr. WM. MORTER, of Frederick county, Md. to Miss HANNAH, youngest daughter of Mr. Philip Shriver, of this county.

On the 19th inst. by the same, Mr. EPHRAIM DEARDORFF, to Miss JANE MARGARET, daughter of Mr. David Demaree—all of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. MICHAEL BEMER, to Miss ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. Valentine Oyler—both of Menallen township.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. J. Albert, Mr. HENRY L. CLAY, of Littlestown, to Mrs. CATHARINE E. CROUSE, of Mountjoy township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr SAMUEL WOLF, to Miss CHARITY WIEST—both of Hamilton township.

DIED,

On Friday last, Mr. ABRAHAM EIKER, sen., of Liberty township, in the 62d year of his age.

On the 2d of December, inst. ABEL WALKER, of Huntington township, aged 58 years 7 months and 20 days.

On the 24th ult. at the residence of her son, (Mr. Michael Riley,) Mrs. ANNA RILEY, aged 80 years 7 months and 1 days.

On the 18th inst. ELI GRIER, son of Mr. John Horner, of Mountjoy township, aged 8 months and 29 days.

In Baltimore, on Friday last, Mrs. ANN SOPHONISBA BRECKENRIDGE, wife of the Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, after a long and painful illness.

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

Christmas Notice.

THE undersigned, Merchants of Petersburg, Y. S. respectfully inform their customers, that their Stores will be closed on *Wednesday the 25th inst.*

W. & B. F. GARDNER,
JOHN B. M'CREARY.

Petersburg, Dec. 23.

☞We are requested to state, that the Stores in Gettysburg will be closed on Christmas day.

NOTICE TO
Constables, Wholesale Dealers, & Retailers of Foreign Merchandise.

PURSUANT to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April—CONSTABLES will take notice, that agreeably to the second section of the Act graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are required on or before the first day of January term, to wit: *the 27th day of January next*—to make oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States.

MERCHANTS and DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified that according to the 5th section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, *on Tuesday the 28th day of January next*, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of May next, for one year.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st class am't of sales,		$300,000—	$200
2d	do.	200,000	150
3d	do.	100,000	100
4th	do.	85,000	80
5th	do.	75,000	60
6th	do.	60,000	50
7th	do.	50,000	40
8th	do.	40,000	30
9th	do.	30,000	25
10th	do.	20,000	20
11th	do.	15,000	15
12th	do.	10,000	12 50
13th	do.	5,000	10
14th	do. less than	5,000	7

Where wholesale or retail dealers confine their purchases and sales to buying and vending goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, he or they shall pay only one-half of the amount of the license required by the provisions of this section. And every seller or vender of wines or distilled liquors, either with or without other goods, wares, merchandise, commodities, or effects as aforesaid, shall pay for his license fifty per cent. in addition to the rates above specified for the respective classes; and every license hereafter granted, shall specify whether the party obtaining the same is or is not entitled to sell or vend wines or distilled liquors: *Provided*, That no person whose annual sales do not exceed one thousand dollars; and no feme sole trader, or single woman, whose annual sales do not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, venders of wines or distilled liquors excepted, nor any importer of foreign goods, wares or merchandise, who may vend or dispose of the same in the original packages as imported, nor any person who may vend or dispose of articles of his own growth, produce or manufacture, shall be required to take out a license under this act.

GEORGE SMYSER, } *Associate*
JAMES M'DIVITT, } *Judges.*
JAMES PATTERSON, }
DANIEL DIEHL, } *Comm'rs.*
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, }

Dec. 23. td

SHERIFF'S SALES.

(PUBLISHED GRATUITOUSLY.)

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public outcry, on *Saturday, the 11th day of January*, 1845, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, viz:

FOUR LOTS OF GROUND,

situate in Millerstown, viz:

No. 1. Bounded by lot of Samuel Eiker on the east, south an alley, west an alley, and fronting on Main street, on which are erected a two-story Weather-boarded Dwelling House, with a Kitchen attached thereto; and a double Barn.

No. 2. Adjoining lot of Daniel Mickly on the west, Peter Wagner on the east, fronting on Main street and running back to an alley, on which are erected a two-story Log Weather-boarded Dwelling-house, with a back building attached thereto.

No. 3. Adjoining lot of James Scott and the heirs of Joseph Scott on the west, John M'Cleary on the east, on which are erected a one-story frame Weather-boarded Dwelling-house, Log Shop and Log Stable.

No. 4. Two lots of Ground adjoining lot of Aaron Frame on the west, Cross-street on the east, and fronting on Main street, on which are erected a two-story Stone Dwelling; a frame shop, and Log Stable; with a well of water near the door.

No. 5. A Tract of Land, containing 7 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of David Blythe on the west, Rev. D. D. Clark on the east, John M'Ginley on the south. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of *William Johnston.*—ALSO,

A Tract of Land, situated in Berwick township, containing 16 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Flickinger, Michael Christ, and others, on which are erected a one story frame Dwelling House, Log Stable, with a spring of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Mary Harman.*—ALSO,

A Tract of Land, situated in Union township, adjoining lands of John Hostetter, George Bear and others, containing 71 Acres, more or less, of Clear and Timber Land. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Alfred Cole.*—ALSO,

A Tract of Land, situated in Straban township, containing 3 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of the heirs of Philip Graft, dec'd, Peter Thomas, and others, on which are erected a one and one-half story Weather-boarded Dwelling-house, and Log Stable. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *John Berrau.*

FRANCIS BREAM, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1844. ts

N. B. The Sheriff has made the following one of the conditions of his sales of real estate, and it will be enforced in all the above sales: Ten per centum of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off shall be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, otherwise the property will again be immediately put up and sold.

DR. WM. P. BELL,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. ☞He can at all times be found at his Office, in South Baltimore-street, unless professionally engaged.

Dec. 2. 1y

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

At the State Treasury of Pennsylvania, from the 1st of December, 1843, to the 30th of November, 1844, both days inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

Lands	$12,027 27
Auction Commissions	24,220 00
Do. Duties	68,145 41
Tax on Bank Dividends	46,705 55
Do. Corporation Stocks	52,379 88
Do. Real and Personal Estate	751,210 01
Tavern Licenses	40,110 94
Retailers do.	64,847 75
Pedlars do.	1,483 93
Brokers do.	6,460 12
Pamphlet Laws	338 34
Tax on Writs	32,921 88
Do. Certain Offices	1,833 54
Collateral and Inheritance Tax	21,631 96
Canal and Railroad Tolls	1,161,325 84
Loans, Stocks and Dividends	26,075 96
United States, (on ac't of public lands)	7,425 68
Nicholson Estate	650 68
Enrolment of Charters	1,100 00
Tax on Salaries	225 70
Militia and Exempt Fines	1,165 93
Escheats	500 00
Sales of Public Property	3,431 28
Fees of the Auditor General's office	41 87
Miscellaneous	2,463 01
	$2,331,765 53
Balance in Treasury 1st Dec. 1843	459,471 50
	$2,791,237 03

PAYMENTS.

Commissioner of the Internal Improvement Fund		$719,126 08
Expenses of Government		251,153 11
Militia Expenses		19,151 16
Pensions		35,369 60
Education—Charitable Institutions,	23,356 65	
Colleges, Academies, &c.	6,789 58	
Common Schools	260,771 30	
		290,917 53
Loans		29,269 10
Interest on Loans		50,542 74
Penitentiaries		13,308 00
House of Refuge		4,000 00
Conveying Fugitives and Convicts		1,264 97
Escheats		237 18
Nicholson Lands		600 21
Premiums on Silk		62 71
Geological Survey		2,200 00
Convention to amend the Constitution		47 00
Public Buildings and Grounds		1,123 56
Damages, per Special Acts of Assembly		3,035 00
State Library		3,094 00
Domestic Creditors		95,837 35
Huntingdon Breach		52,700 00
Cancelled Relief Notes		274,087 00
Miscellaneous		5,958 85
		1,847,375 15
Balance in Treasury, 1st Dec. 1844, *available*	663,851 88	
Unavailable deposite in the U. S. Bank	280,000 00	
	943,851 88	
		$2,791,237 03

WASHINGTON, DEC. 16, 1844.

Report of Secretary of Treasury.—The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was presented to the two Houses of Congress. It is very long. The following is an abstract of some of its most important provisions:

RECEIPTS—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1844, from all sources,	$30,381,755
Balance in Treasury 1st January, 1843,	10,424,257
	$40,816,257
Balance in the Treasury,	$7,857,379
Estimated receipts for the year 1844 (from July, 1844, to July, 1845,) the sum of	34,201,871

Of this amount the sum of $2,139,000 is expected from the sales of the Public Lands.

The report contains the following statements and suggestions:

That the Public Debt is $24,745,188.

That the expenditures of the fiscal year upon which we have entered, closing 30th of June, 1845, will be $32,955,827.

That the population of the country in fifty years will be 70,000,000.

That the present land laws should be materially changed and improved, and under this head the various policies of graduation and distribution are discussed.

That there should be a revision of the Tariff, but not at the present session of Congress. That the present time should be improved in obtaining information for future action. That Congress should be especially careful to avoid a deficient Revenue.

That measures should be taken for redeeming the Government Stock.

That in time of peace it is a wise and necessary policy to prepare for war, and to lay up all those military stores which shall make us independent of foreign Governments. That the only wise policy for all Governments is to be prepared for all emergencies as they may arise.

TEXAS.

The National Intelligencer, after referring to the attempts now being made to connect Texas *and* the United States, says:

If any thing *is* to be done at this session of Congress in regard to Texas, let it, we entreat, be in a form at least not to shock the sensibilities of such of our countrymen as yet entertain some respect for the good old Constitution of the United States—some regard for the character of probity and fairness in all our dealings as a nation, which has come down to us from the days of Washington, and who still cherish that moral sense, deep seated in the hearts of the American people, without the general prevalence of which, neither Constitutions, Laws, nor History are worth the parchment and paper on which they are enrolled.

Deprecating any extension of the territory of the United States beyond its present limits as an evil, in itself, of great magnitude; protesting against it, under any circumstances, for the sake of the interests of the States of this Union, both old and new, which are in our opinion deeply involved in it; yet, if in any form there should be a determination in Congress to act in reference to Texas, it cannot be doubted that, as a lesser evil, the bill of Mr. Benton is greatly to be preferred to any other shape which a proposition on this subject is likely to assume.

To enable our readers to form an opinion on this question, we give the bill of Mr. Benton at large in another portion of to-day's paper.

MR. BENTON'S ANNEXATION BILL.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced into the Senate on Wednesday, by Mr. Benton, and now (in company with Mr. M'Duffie's Joint Resolution on the same subject) before the Committee on Foreign Relations:

A Bill to Provide for the Annexation of Texas to the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorised and advised to open negotiations with Mexico and Texas for the adjustment of boundaries, and the annexation of the latter to the United States, on the following bases, to wit;

I. The boundary of the territory annexed to be in the desert prairie west of the Nueces, and along the highlands and mountain heights which divide the waters of the Mississippi from the waters of the Rio del Norte, and to latitude forty two degrees north.

II. The people of Texas, by a legislative act, or by any authentic act which shows the will of the majority, to express their assent to said annexation.

III. A State, to be called the "State of Texas," with the boundaries fixed by herself, and an extent not exceeding that of the largest State in the Union, be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original States.

IV. The remainder of the annexed territory to be held and disposed of by the U. States as one of their territories, and to be called the "Southwest Territory."

V. The existence of Slavery to be forever prohibited in the northern and northwestern part of said territory, west of the 100th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, so as to divide as equally as may be the whole of the annexed country between slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

VI. The assent of Mexico to be obtained by treaty to such annexation and boundary, or to be dispensed with when the Congress of the United States may deem such assent to be unnecessary.

VII. Other details of the annexation to be adjusted by treaty, so far as the same may come within the scope of the treaty-making power.

The editor of the New York Sun says that a singular document was placed in his possession some time since, which contains, "in full detail, the plan of an Association or Secret Society in Mexico, whose members are mutually pledged to labor for the political and absolute Union of Mexico with the United States of the North (*la union politica y absoluta entre los Estandos Unidos del Norte y Mexico,*) and gives the reasons for this bold and original determination."

The Sun remarks that the names appended are among the most influential in Mexico—men intimately acquainted with the spirit and workings of our institutions. Santa Ana, it is further stated, favors the project.

Rumors of War.—War by the United States is becoming a familiar idea. The greatest of all moral evils is presented to the public mind as not only a possible, but a probable sequence of the impetuous, selfish and unwarrantable course of the Federal Government. We are to rush into a war, at the bidding of an accidental President, for the special interests of a political cabal, and a company of pecuniary speculators.

We are to insult a weak neighbor, bully a friendly Power, drive a well-disposed ally into a hostile position; and all this with peculiar professions of peace-loving and humanity on the lips of the man who stands in the attitude of the nation's chief representative. Would to Heaven that the men who talk so glibly of war, could be impressed the first into the service, with the first note of preparation! Would that they could be arrayed in the front ranks to receive the first onset of the enemy—to fall the first victims to the barbarous appeal to arms, which the teachings of Christianity, the experience of the world, and the spirit of the age hold in abhorrence! Would that the severance from home and kindred, the privations of the camp, the hardships of the march, the anguish of wounds, the terrors of death, might be their's, if any one's! Justice, could she always prevail, would make the men who urge a resort to carnage and rapine, to secure the aims of national or personal avarice or ambition, the first to feel the pangs which they invoke on others. War! Do we count its cost, its pains, its horrors, its atrocity, when we tolerate the suggestion of such a calamity?—*North American.*

Unpleasant Rumor.—The Warsaw (Illinois) Signal states that Lyman Wright's party of Mormons, having emigrated to Praire du Chien, made an attack upon a trading station, ninety miles above that place, for the purpose of robbing it, but were hotly received, and four of the gang killed. The remainder fled pursued by the exasperated French and Indians, who coming up to the Mormons, murdered all they could find, we know not how many. The rumor was generally believed at Nauvoo.

Abolition Riots in Ohio—Loss of Life.—We have a slip from the office of the Telegraph, published at Georgetown, Ohio, (about 16 miles this side of Cincinnati) which gives an account of an affray which took place on Monday last, between some Kentucky negro-hunters and a number of abolitionists residing in the Red Oak Settlement. The runaway negroes had been secreted in the house of Robert Miller and Absalom King.—They were owned by Colonel Edward Towers, of Mason county, Ky. Miller's house was searched, and two of the slaves were discovered, who attempted to make their escape, and while Miller was in the act of aiding their escape he was knocked down and stabbed repeatedly by the incensed Kentuckians. He lingered but a few moments and died.—The two slaves were then bound, when they proceeded to the house of King, where they were met by four or five armed men, who declared their determination to resist any search of the house. Both parties being well armed, a most horrible conflict ensued. A son of Col. Towers was killed instantly. King, while re-loading some of the fire arms in the house, was shot by some one through a window in the back part of the house, and was not expected to survive. The sheriff and his posse arrived and checked the riot, and the ringleaders of each party were arrested and escorted under a strong guard to Georgetown.

But another band of Kentuckians soon arrived, and commenced another scene of bloodshed. One of the slaves was hung without ceremony for resisting a brother of Col. Towers, who had captured him. The houses of Miller and King were burned to the ground with all their contents. They then went to the house of Mr. Alexander Gilliland, tore him away from his family, and beat him until his life was despaired of.

The Telegraph adds: "The number of the Kentuckians is increasing hourly, and the whole neighborhood is up in arms. The Sheriff is actively engaged in attempting to quell the riot."

The State of Florida.—The citizens of Florida are holding meetings and instructing their representative, Mr. Levy, to claim and demand its admission into the Union at the next session of Congress, with the rights secured to the inhabitants of Florida by the treaty of cession. They also say that the Indians in that Territory *must be removed* by the Government, and emphatically declare that they are in favor of re-annexing Texas. If Florida talks so spunky while a Territory, what will she do when she becomes a State?

Refused to Naturalize Him.—A Judge in Providence, R. I., refused an applicant for naturalization his papers, because he admitted that he had not read the Constitution of the United States. How many men, native and foreign, would be deprived of voting if ignorance of the Constitution were a disqualification? No man can be an intelligent citizen who has not read the Constitution of his country.

The Philadelphia Forum says—"On Saturday we published some alarming facts relative to the importation of criminals and paupers from Germany. Since that article was written we observed the following in one of our exchange papers:

An arrangement is in progress in Germany, in which Princes have taken a prominent and active part, to send over many thousands of the worst and most helpless classes to Texas. Over four hundred thousand thalers have been subscribed for this purpose, and a large tract of land in Texas has been purchased.—The agents have been in America, and have returned. Their acts have been approved, and the purchases made, confirmed. The people who are to be collected from the Poor Houses and Prisons of Germany are designated; and the first detachment will be sent out in April. The agents of the Princes have chartered the vessels, and the money is all provided to pay for the transportation of these people to America.

Germany is over peopled, and all the idle, wicked, and discontented, are to be exported; part directed to New York and the remainder to Texas, whence they will find their way into the heart of our country.

The Reading Gazette, says—The extensive Iron Works, known as the Reading Furnace, situated about 12 miles from town, and owned by the Assignees of the U. S. Bank, were last week sold, with all the landed property attached, to Gov. D. Porter & Co. of Harrisburg, for $50,000.

A Fearful Occurrence.—The Democrats of Miltonsburg, Monroe county, Ohio, in celebrating the election of Mr. Polk, having no cannon, fastened anvils together, so as to form a hollow, in which to put a charge of powder. On firing, it bursted the rings which held it together, and a piece of the iron entered the side of a young man, about 17 years of age, and killed him on the spot.

The Worst Trick of All.—The liquors sold in the bars attached to masquerade ball rooms of New Orleans, are drugged to make people crazy with excitement and liberal with their money. London and Paris can hardly beat that.

Sensible Drinkers.—The Salem Observer mentions it as a fact that the Chinese are as fond of sage as a beverage, as we are of their best teas, and would readily exchange two chests for one.—Great distance imparts great relish.

We have already mentioned that the Whig ladies of Richmond had adopted measures for the erection of a statue in that city in honor of Mr. CLAY. At the head of this patriotic movement is the highly respected widow of the late Gov. BARBOUR. In a letter addressed to the editor of the Richmond Whig, thanking him for the aid given through his paper to the undertaking this lady says:

I have not seen the Enquirer, but have been told that Mr. Ritchie has attacked us through an ill-tempered correspondent. When will the narrow-minded of his sex learn a little liberality towards ours? A generous mind would think our sphere of action sufficiently limited by our physical disabilities, and readily grant us freedom of thought even on political subjects; and the power of performing an act of justice to an injured statesman; when, by doing so, we neglect no duty assigned us by the most rigid. We do not claim, like Deborah of old, to be judges in Israel; but we are the nursing mothers of heroes, statesmen and divines; and, while we perform a task so important, we mean to be counted something in the muster-roll of man.

Accept the respect and gratitude of

LUCY BARBOUR.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

There are no Whigs in the Legislature of South Carolina; yet for all that there appears to be as much diversity of views entertained in that body as though it was divided by recognized party distinctions. We observe no less than five sets of resolutions submitted to the House of Representatives within a few days, declaring what South Carolina expects from the new administration and the democratic party generally; and these five strings are exclusive of those which immediately followed the reading of the Governor's Message.

Whether it is that phraseology cannot be found to suit the fastidious tastes of the South Carolina legislators, or that those vivacious gentlemen do not know exactly what they wish to say, the result is clear that they are in great confusion. The views of the Governor are sustained by some, who go for instant State action without waiting for the policy of the new administration which they distrust; others are for a more moderate and cautious proceeding. The latter find fault with the violent course of Mr. RHETT last summer, and entertain the hope that Mr. POLK will set himself to work in their behalf upon his accession to power.—Mr. PICKENS is the leader of this division, and it is supposed that he represents the opinions of Mr. CALHOUN.—The reduction of the Tariff and the annexation of Texas are the two subjects upon which the zeal of both sections is expended.

The following is one of the strings of resolutions offered in the South Carolina House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the wisest and safest mode of redressing the acknowledged grievances of the Southern States of this confederacy, will be for them to assemble in Convention, and devise the proper measures for their common relief.

2d. *Resolved*, That this Legislature propose to the Legislatures of all the slave holding States to choose, in such manner as they may deem proper, delegates to represent them at a Convention to be held at Charleston or at such other place as the majority of the States may designate, on the — day of March, 1846.

3d. *Resolved*, That each State shall send to the Convention as many delegates as it is entitled to Representatives and Senators in Congress.

4th. *Resolved*, That this Legislature elect one or more individuals to be the bearer of these resolutions to the respective Legislatures of the slave holding States, at their next meeting, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, under the great seal of the State, to represent the views of this State in relation to the great questions referred to, and to solicit the co operation of our sister States of the South in the effort to reform the Legislature of the Federal Government on the subject of the Tariff, and avert the progress of *Abolition*.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Nov. 18, 1844.

During the past month an irruption of four hundred Indians of the Commanche, Tahuacano and Caddo tribes, has spread affright and desolation along the banks of the Rio San Juan, which joins the Rio Bravo about fifty leagues from Matamoras. The savages massacred every soul in the villages situated on the frontier of this department, with the exception of some few who managed to escape in time, and a handful of women and children whom they carried off according to custom. While this horrible butchery was going on, the troops cantoned on Rio Bravo, who were fully aware of the incursions of the savages, remained tranquilly and stoically in their barracks, while the poor inhabitants, who are crushed with imposts from the maintenance of these scamps, assembled together and marched in pursuit of the marauders. The latter were overtaken on the 15th at Salada, and routed, leaving on the field of battle 20 killed, and more than 50 captives whom they had not been able to carry away. The Mexicans lost nine men, and had some 40 wounded. On the neck of one of the dead savages was found a silver medal having on one side a portrait of Van Buren, and on the reverse an emblem of peace. Some days after, a detachment of the army which had been commanded by proclamation to pursue the Indians, engaged another expedition near Monterey and defeated them.

A Vagrant's Defence.—A fellow taken up as a vagrant declared that he was not "a man without any visible means of subsistence, as he had just opened a store." It was found, on inquiry, that he had opened it with a crowbar in the night, and unfortunately the store belonged to another man.

THE NEIGHBORS OF HENRY CLAY.

From the Lexington Reporter.

The reader will find below the proceedings of the meeting of the friends of the Hon. Henry Clay, at the Court House in this city, on Monday last. Never has there been a more noble display of that sincere, deep and unbought attachment, which the friends and immediate neighbors of Henry Clay feel for him, than on this occasion. Here were assembled the gray-haired fathers of the county, who had known Mr. Clay since his first entrance into their midst—a poor friendless youth—up to the present time, when by his own great genius he has placed himself in a position where office will not add "one cubit to his stature"—and those who, although they had not known him so long, yet knew enough of him and his history to bind them to him "with hooks of steel." It was a literal outpouring of the Whigs of the county, who had come up on this occasion to testify their unshaken attachment to, and their undiminished confidence in him whom it has ever been their pride to honor, whether the sun of prosperity or adversity shed its rays upon him. It was a spontaneous outpouring of their affection for the man who has ever proved faithful to them and their interests, and this, too, when he is nothing but a private citizen, having neither patronage or emoluments in his bestowment. The Whigs of Fayette are worthy to be the friends and neighbors of Henry Clay, as he is worthy of their friendship and confidence.

GREAT WHIG MEETING.

The Whigs of the county of Fayette met *en masse*, on Monday last, at the Court House in this city, in response to a call issued a few days before "to adopt suitable means of testifying their unshaken confidence in, and their undiminished attachment to the great statesman and pure patriot—Henry Clay. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the Hon. George Robertson, late Chief Justice of Kentucky, Chairman, and D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary.

A committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Leslie Combs, Thomas A. Russell, John R. Dunlap, John Curd, Wm. Rodes, Edward Oldham, Richard Pindell, Wm. R. Hervey, and Jacob Hughes, was appointed to report such measures as would be proper for the consideration of the meeting, who, having retired for a short period, returned, and through its Chairman, Gen. Combs, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the well-defined and long maintained political principles of Henry Clay—in his untiring zeal and unsurpassed abilities to carry them out, and in his elevated personal character, are to be found the strong motives for our anxious efforts to secure his election to the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That the election of Henry Clay as President of the United States was much more essential to their prosperity and happiness than to his glory. That his name is so interwoven with the history of our country for the last forty years, that malice and envy cannot prevent succeeding generations from doing him justice; and while "*the petty men*" who now revile and slander him, will sink into oblivion, or be remembered only to be execrated by all the good and the virtuous, his patriotic example will illuminate the path of future Statesmen, and stimulate them to great and generous actions.

Resolved, That as the near neighbors of Henry Clay, (some of us having known him since his early manhood, when he first came among us, "an orphan and a stranger,") we testify to the world against his calumniators, and pronounce *them* as malignant and base as *he* has ever been high and honorable in his conduct and character.

Resolved, That in Theodore Frelinghuysen the Whig party presented to the nation a candidate for the office of Vice President, who united the characteristics of a sound politician, a pure man and a pious christian; yet all these were insufficient to protect him from the poisoned shafts of calumny and detraction.

Resolved, That the maintenance of the purity of the elective franchise is indispensable to the preservation of our liberties: and as the blood of our fathers purchased it for us, we will defend it at the risk of our lives.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to aid in exposing and punishing the atrocious frauds by means of which we believe James K. Polk has received a majority of the electoral votes, and to unite with our political brethren in other States in taking such ulterior proceedings as the good of the country and its free institutions may require.

Resolved, That it is our firm belief that the electors in favor of Henry Clay have received a majority of the legal votes of the U. States, and that *he* is justly entitled to the office of President.

Resolved, That the successful perpetration of the wide-spread and systematic frauds, which have characterised the recent Presidential election, unless promptly and signally rebuked by an insulted and indignant people, will necessarily lead to the last and most dreaded alternative of organized societies.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be copied on parchment, signed by the Chairman, Secretary and Committee, and presented to Henry Clay; and that they be published.

GEO. ROBERTSON, *Chairman.*
D. C. WICKLIFFE, *Sec'y.*

Specie.—The amount exported from New York thus far this month, is $345,000.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

The news from England by the Caledonia, if not politically, is commercially important, and in no slight degree, as it shows the progress of American manufactures, in successful competition with those of England. At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, resolutions were adopted, urging upon the British Government the repeal of the duty on raw cotton. This duty, being only 5-16 of a penny on the pound of cotton, affords, on the quantity of cotton now consumed in England, about £750,000, or about $3,750,000. This amounts, at present prices of cotton, to a tax of ten per cent. The English cotton spinners estimate the advantage of the American cotton spinners over them, in freight, time and other considerations, at 14 per cent.; and this added to the duty, increases the whole advantage of the American to 24 per cent. This difference, according to the statement made by the chairman on opening the meeting, imposed upon a single manufacturing house in Manchester, a burden of £20,000, or $100,000 annually, a competition which no single house could long endure. A member of the meeting stated that he found American cotton manufactures in every foreign market, in successful competition with his own. He also quoted Mr. Thom upon the commerce of China, who said that of the "gray long cloths" imported into China, one half were British, the other half were American; and that the "domestics" were entirely American, the British "finding it impossible to compete with the Americans in that article."

A member of a mercantile house in London, a member of the meeting, made some statements very interesting to American manufacturers. He said that the duty on raw cotton had risen, in ten years, from £370,000, or $1,850,000, to £743,000, or $3,715,000; that upon a recent sale of cotton at Liverpool, the duty amounted to 13 per cent. He added that in 1842, the consumption of cotton in the United States was only about 268,000 bales, and in 1844, 387,000 bales, and that to the last must be added 100,000 bales for household manufacturies. This quantity exceeds that of American cotton consumed in Britain in 1825, and cotton of all kinds consumed in 1820. He added that in 1841, the American cotton manufactures exported to China amounted to $188,000, and in the first nine months of 1843, to $1,063,000. In 1840 the British exported about 29,000 bales of cotton manufactures to Brazil, and in 1843, only 14,000; that the Americans sent to the same market, in 1840, 6,100 bales, and in 1843, 7,300 bales. Another member of the meeting stated that he once had an extensive trade with South America in cotton manufactures, and was now entirely driven from it by the Americans.

Such facts as these, for which we are indebted to the Philadelphia Ledger, are a practical evidence of the vast importance to the prosperity of the country, of the Protective Policy of our Government.—If our manufacturing establishments had not been fostered and protected against foreign competitors, England would at this day not only supply the United States with nearly all the cotton and woolen manufactured goods, but would have supplied the market of the world. Now look at the proud position of our country in this point of view.

Death of Dr. Abercrombie.—The Edinburg papers announce the death of Dr. Abercrombie, of that city. He had been slightly indisposed for some time, but was able to attend to his professional duties to the last.

He was found by his servant lying dead in his own room. It is supposed that he was carried off in a fit of apoplexy. Dr. Abercrombie was a man of great eminence in his profession, and was held in the highest respect by his medical brethren. He was a man of refined literary taste, and had a philosophical cast of mind. He is the author of various popular works on moral and intellectual subjects. He was a firm believer in the truths of Christianity, his religious views being of the evangelical class, and he carried out his principles in his daily practice. He was upwards of sixty years of age.

THE FOOT RACE over the Beacon Course at New York on Monday attracted a large number of spectators. The competitors in the great race (twelve miles for a purse of $1000, the second to receive $300,) were John Gildersleeve, the American, and Thomas Greenhalgh, the Englishman. The competitors started soon after two o'clock, Gildersleeve keeping ahead for eleven miles, but at the commencement of the 12th mile, Greenhalgh bounded ahead and came in first; time, 69 minutes and 42 seconds. The prizes were awarded—$700 to Greenhalgh and $300 to Gildersleeve.

For the four mile race no less than seven competitors entered, but at the close of the second mile only three men came in, Jackson, McCabe, and Francisco. At the begining of the fourth mile, M'Cabe passed Jackson; the latter however came up in the middle of the last quarter, made a push, and came out at least a hundred feet in advance, winning the race. Jackson made the four miles in 22 minutes 10 seconds.

Between four and five hundred cases of Domestic Goods were shipped from Boston last week for Canton.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Knoxville and Athens, Tennessee, on the 29th ultimo.

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